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January 1996



Social Studies 30
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

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January 1996
Social Studies 30
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part A

consists of 70 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

Part B

consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

It is recommended that you read the written-response questions in Part B before beginning the examination. Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.

Time: 2 1/2 hours.

You may take an additional 1/2 hour to complete the examination.

Part A: Multiple Choice

Instructions

- Use an HB pencil.
- Write your name and the other required information on the back cover of this examination **and** on the separate answer sheet provided as directed by the examination supervisor.
- Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example

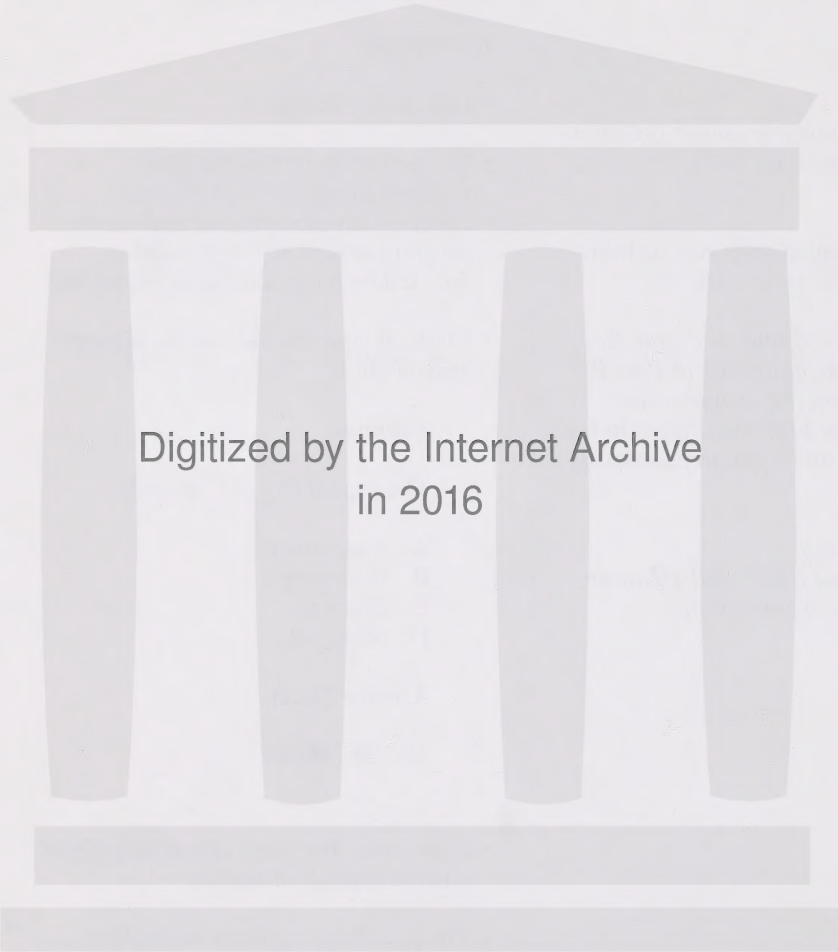
The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Ottawa
- D. Montreal

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) ● (D)

- Erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer.
- The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.
- Do not fold the answer sheet.



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1. In a model market economy, the government would provide
 - A. economic security through welfare assistance to those in need
 - B. centralized decision making to increase production in all industrial sectors
 - C. programs for promoting full employment and the utilization of natural resources
 - D. legal foundations for freedom of contract and for buying and selling private property

2. Governments that nationalize key resources, centralize decision making, and mobilize labour forces pursue policies that are associated with the economic model of a
 - A. mixed economy
 - B. laissez-faire economy
 - C. public enterprise economy
 - D. controlled private-enterprise economy

3. Capitalists criticize centrally planned economies **primarily** for
 - A. lacking stability
 - B. lacking flexibility
 - C. limiting social security
 - D. limiting primary production

4. Which of the following government actions represents a Keynesian approach to combating recessionary trends?
 - A. Raising interest rates
 - B. Reducing government subsidies
 - C. Increasing public works spending
 - D. Cutting government expenditures

5. In which of the following pairings is the economic ideology **incorrectly** matched with the economic policy used to illustrate it?

Ideology	Policy
A. Milton Friedman and Supply-side Economics	—▶ Economic deregulation and tax cuts in the United States, 1980s
B. Adam Smith and Laissez-faire Economics	—▶ Development of social policy in Sweden, 1945 to 1991
C. John Maynard Keynes and Counter-cyclical Fiscal Policy	—▶ The implementation of the New Deal in the United States, 1930s
D. Karl Marx and Scientific Socialism	—▶ Economic reform in China, 1949 to the 1970s

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 6 and 7.

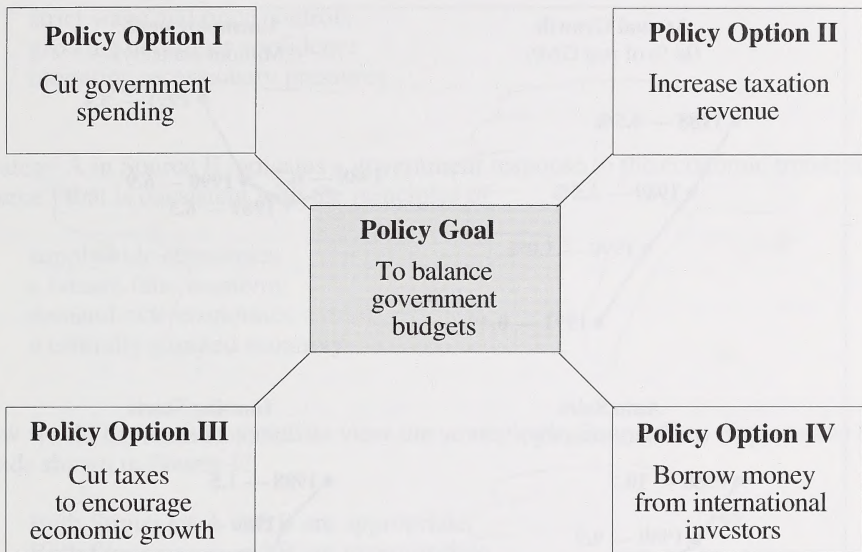


—from *The Globe and Mail*, 1991

6. This cartoon portrays the policy direction taken in the Soviet Union as a result of
- A. Stalin's Five Year Plans
 - B. Gorbachev's perestroika program
 - C. Brezhnev's support for price controls
 - D. Khrushchev's support for collectivization
7. The main point of the cartoon is that
- A. Marxist ideology has successfully created a prosperous Soviet economy
 - B. the Kremlin has re-evaluated Marxist principles to justify Soviet central planning
 - C. western investment has become more important to the Soviet Union than has Marxist ideology
 - D. international aid for the Soviet Union will be given only when Marxist principles have been reinforced

Use the following diagram to answer questions 8 and 9.

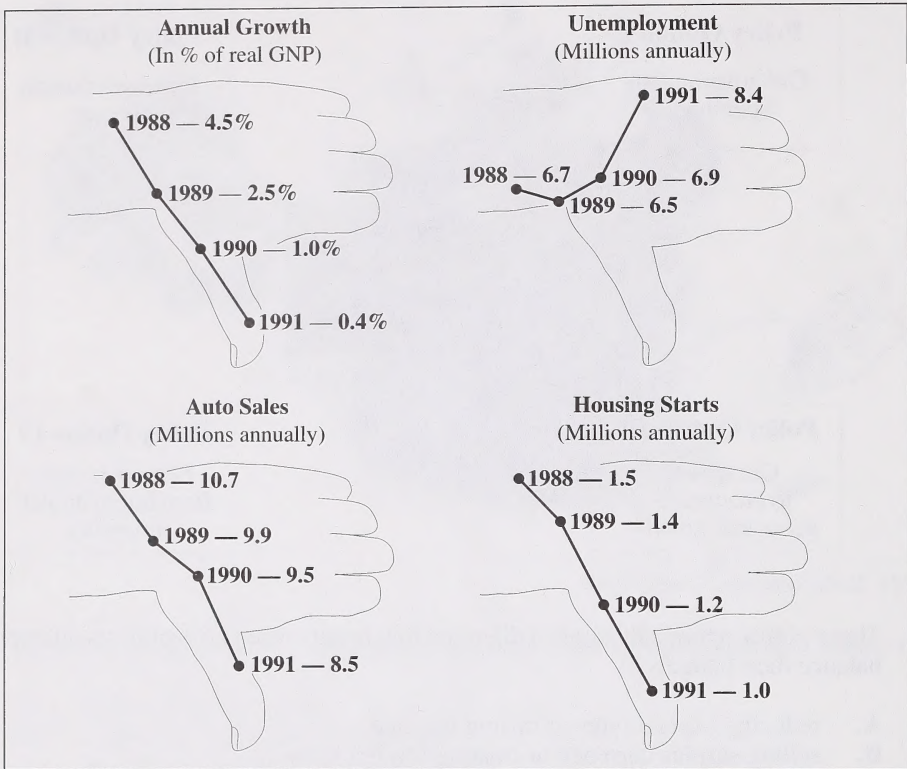
Government Policy Options



8. These policy options illustrate a dilemma that results when governments attempt to balance their budgets by
- A. reducing expenditures or raising revenue
 - B. selling surplus currency or floating foreign loans
 - C. raising interest rates or limiting private investment
 - D. encouraging resource development or discouraging inflationary spending
9. Policy Option II would be **opposed** most strongly by a
- A. democratic socialist
 - B. laissez-faire capitalist
 - C. revolutionary communist
 - D. Keynesian economist

Use the following sources to answer questions 10 to 13.

Source I



—adapted from *Time*, 1991

Source II

Government Responses to the Trends Shown in Source I

Strategy A

- Reduce income tax for disadvantaged groups
- Increase unemployment benefits
- Cut tax breaks to corporations and upper-income groups
- Introduce tax incentives for new homeowners

Strategy B

- Reduce capital gains tax
- Introduce investment tax credit plan
- Decrease welfare and education expenditures
- Offer subsidies to auto manufacturing sector

10. The economic indicators shown in Source I reflect
- A. inflationary pressures
 - B. strict wage and price controls
 - C. growing consumer confidence
 - D. mounting recessionary pressures
11. Strategy A in Source II indicates a government response to the economic trends in Source I that is consistent with the principles of
- A. supply-side economics
 - B. a laissez-faire economy
 - C. demand-side economics
 - D. a centrally planned economy
12. How would democratic socialists view the strategies in Source II as responses to the trends shown in Source I?
- A. Both Strategies A and B are appropriate.
 - B. Both Strategies A and B are inappropriate.
 - C. Strategy A is appropriate, but Strategy B is inappropriate.
 - D. Strategy B is appropriate, but Strategy A is inappropriate.
13. A supporter of private enterprise would advocate which general policy to **reverse** the trends shown in Source I?
- A. Allocate government spending to assist the most disadvantaged groups in society.
 - B. Generate production and growth in the manufacturing sector by nationalizing key industries.
 - C. Regulate government expenditures to the military and defense by cutting government contracts.
 - D. Stimulate the economy by deregulating controls on business expansion and resource use.
-
14. Historically, Marxist ideology has appealed mainly to those people who
- A. attempt to promote and preserve the status quo
 - B. hope to maintain their personal property and assets
 - C. face economic hardship and possess little political power
 - D. seek to establish themselves as entrepreneurs in the business community

Use the following quotation to answer questions 15 and 16.

The problem of monetary incentives can be met by preservation of some significant inequality of income. Different people would have different opinions about the “best” mixture of, on the one hand, inequality of income to provide incentives, and, on the other hand, measures to equalize income for the sake of justice and equality of opportunity.

Why do people work, anyhow? If they work primarily for money, then monetary incentives are very necessary. If people work primarily because they like to or because they were brought up in the habit or to avoid boredom, then monetary incentives matter less and income inequality becomes less necessary.

—from *Political and Economic Systems*

15. To argue a position on the value of monetary incentives, on the basis of the ideas in this quotation, one must first form a judgement about
- A. human nature and motivation
 - B. individual and collective rights
 - C. the nature of justice and equality
 - D. the best combination of work and freedom
16. As stated, those favouring the “preservation of some significant inequality of income” would also support the ideology of a
- A. socialist economy
 - B. communal economy
 - C. public enterprise economy
 - D. private enterprise economy
-
17. Which government action would be considered a move to the “left” on the economic spectrum?
- A. Selling a government-owned service to private investors
 - B. Raising the rate of income tax paid by higher-income earners and corporations
 - C. Removing restrictive regulations that are designed to control the actions of businesses
 - D. Introducing user fees and extra billing for health services to reduce budget deficits

Use the following excerpt to answer question 18.

Private ownership of property allows for power to be dispersed, since ownership of property is the same as the ownership of power. Property dispersed among the people makes the people powerful. Property concentrated in the government makes the government powerful. Private property thus prevents power and property from being abused.

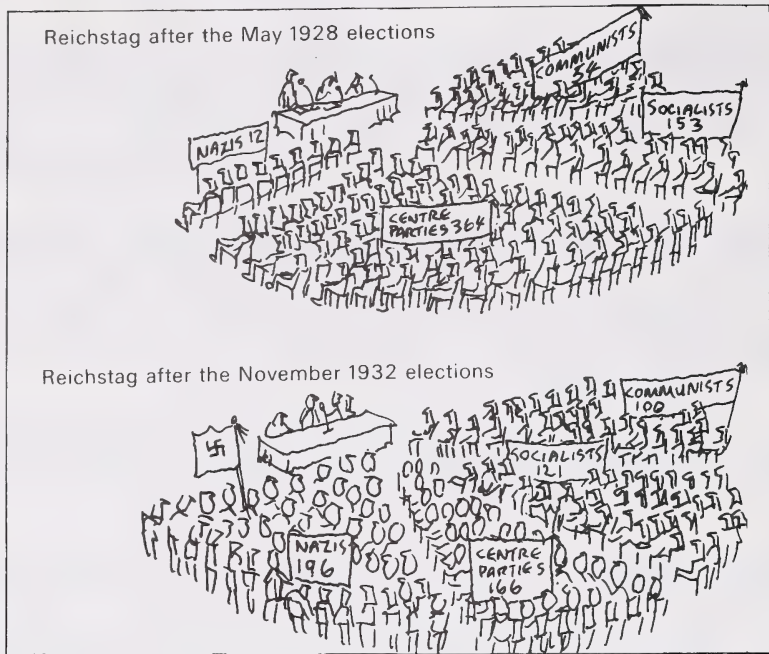
—from *Vital Speeches of the Day*

18. In arguing the benefits of owning private property, the speaker assumes that
- A. property cannot become concentrated in the hands of a small group of wealthy individuals
 - B. government ownership of property will be overwhelmed by the extent of private ownership
 - C. individual ownership of property can bring about the abuse of power
 - D. government ownership of property will contribute to a more equitable society
-
19. An essential difference between a political party and a pressure group is that political parties
- A. represent political viewpoints that have wide support; pressure groups do not
 - B. receive a major portion of their funding from large corporations; pressure groups do not
 - C. try to effect political decisions by electing representatives to public office; pressure groups do not
 - D. try to promote specific political agendas; pressure groups do not
20. Autocracies, aristocracies, monarchies, and oligarchies share a common conceptual foundation based on
- A. racism
 - B. elitism
 - C. anarchism
 - D. nationalism
21. *Scapegoating was one of the most effective techniques used by Hitler and the Nazi Party to gain power in Germany in the 1930s.*

This statement **most** closely reflects the dictatorial technique of

- A. indoctrination
- B. controlled participation
- C. using force or the threat of force
- D. directing popular discontent

Use the following illustration to answer questions 22 and 23.



—from *Our World This Century*

22. The election results illustrated reveal that between 1928 and 1932 the trend in German politics was toward
- A. division over questions of how best to rearm the nation
 - B. polarization into left-wing/right-wing ideological factions
 - C. development of a conflict between foreign and domestic issues
 - D. creation of strong public apathy regarding democratic processes
23. Given the election results by party and ideology for November 1932, which political grouping would most likely hold the **political balance of power** on a crucial vote in the Reichstag?
- A. The Centre Parties
 - B. The Communists
 - C. The Socialists
 - D. The Nazis

Use the following information to answer question 24.

Canada has one of the simplest voting systems in the world. In each constituency, the candidate who receives the greatest number of votes is elected and wins a seat in the provincial legislative assembly or federal House of Commons. Two examples, both actual results from past elections, show that this system can produce some interesting results:

Example 1		Example 2	
Candidate	Number of Votes	Candidate	Number of Votes
I	37,400 (91%)*	I	7,999 (26%)*
II	1,965	II	7,940
III	1,583	III	7,662
IV	182	IV	7,121

In both cases, Candidate I was elected, although in Example 2 almost three-quarters of voters chose another candidate.

*Candidate elected

—from *Canada and the World: Backgrounder—Politics*

24. If the popular vote in Canada was split nationally in much the same way as is shown in Example 2, it is **most** likely that the result would be
- A. a minority government
 - B. a constitutionally invalid election
 - C. a landslide victory for a mainline party
 - D. an immediate second round of balloting
-
25. The ultranationalistic and highly conservative political movements that emerged in many European nations between the two world wars became popular **primarily** through public fear of
- A. fascist takeovers
 - B. charismatic leaders
 - C. capitalist exploitation
 - D. communist revolutions
26. To avoid potential conflict of interest, which action is **best** left to impartial “others” rather than to democratically elected officials?
- A. Initiating public forums
 - B. Establishing fiscal policies
 - C. Calling leadership conventions
 - D. Redrawing constituency boundaries

Use the following speakers' comments to answer questions 27 to 29.

Speaker I: I believe that any argument for democracy implies that the best way to produce individual political initiative and constructive political power is for all citizens to exercise their right to vote.

Speaker II: Democracy now aspires to universal suffrage. This, I feel, is a fatal error, and one of the most remarkable in human history. The many, the rabble, will dictate to the few.

Speaker III: In all matters of public concern, I contend that as few obstacles as possible should exist in a democracy for the free operation of the public will through casting secret ballots.

Speaker IV: I strongly believe that the tendency toward universal suffrage jeopardizes the rights of private property and the principles of liberty.

27. Which issue are these speakers addressing?
- A. Should elections be held on a regular basis?
 - B. Will majority rule endanger the rights of the minority?
 - C. Will elected political leaders obey the wishes of the public?
 - D. Is direct democracy preferable to representative democracy?
28. The principle of political equality in a democracy is challenged by
- A. Speakers I and II
 - B. Speakers I and III
 - C. Speakers II and III
 - D. Speakers II and IV
29. It may be inferred that Speaker IV is fearful that voters might support a government decision to
- A. redistribute wealth
 - B. encourage capitalism
 - C. lower taxes on the rich
 - D. eliminate government regulations

Use the following information to answer questions 30 and 31.

Statements Concerning the Japanese System of Government

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Statement I | The hereditary emperor is the head of state but has little real power. |
| Statement II | The lower house of the legislative branch (Diet) is called the House of Representatives, the members of which are elected under a system of proportional representation. |
| Statement III | The Japanese Prime Minister may appoint individuals to cabinet who are not members of either the upper or lower houses of the Diet. |
| Statement IV | The Japanese constitution provides a framework of laws and regulations under which the government operates. |

30. Which statement describes an aspect of the Japanese system that is more similar to the American than to the Canadian system of government?
- A. Statement I
 - B. Statement II
 - C. Statement III
 - D. Statement IV
31. Considering these statements, which of the following comments is **true**?
- A. The role of the Japanese Emperor is similar to that of the Canadian Governor General.
 - B. The role of the Japanese Emperor is similar to that of the American President.
 - C. The lower houses of both the Canadian and Japanese legislative branches are elected by proportional representation.
 - D. The lower houses of both the American and Japanese legislative branches are elected by proportional representation.
-
32. Some political analysts believe Canada's political system better demonstrates the concept of responsible government than does the American political system because
- A. Supreme Court justices are elected rather than appointed in Canada
 - B. constitutional laws guiding judicial decisions are more prevalent in Canada than in the United States
 - C. the political executive in Canada must resign and call an election if it loses the support of the legislative branch
 - D. members of the legislative branch in Canada are more concerned about constituency accountability than are their American counterparts

Use the following information to answer questions 33 and 34.

An individual holds the following political and economic views:

- Citizens should follow the will of the leader.
- Significant change is required to bring society back to its original traditions and values.
- Economic activity must reflect state goals.
- Citizens must accept that a natural inequality exists among races and individuals.

33. To most Canadians, these views would be considered
- A. liberal
 - B. reactionary
 - C. progressive
 - D. conservative
34. The organization that would **most** welcome this individual into its membership would be
- A. a moderate, socialist political party
 - B. an anarchist commune
 - C. a fascist youth group
 - D. a communist cell

Use the following excerpt to answer question 35.

Opinion Polls are Changing the Face of Politics

Polls are no longer used to simply measure public opinion. It's being assumed more and more often that they are the keys to political success. Prime Minister Mulroney's election campaign strategies were based on the results of polls, but some political scientists contend that his government's lack of true direction was a result of reliance on polls. Despite this, politicians seem to use polls to determine their mandate.

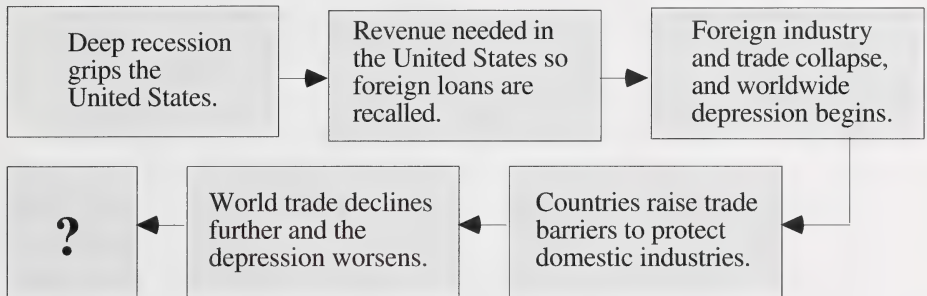
—from *The Calgary Herald*

35. The writer implies that when politicians respond primarily to the results of opinion polls they
- A. often neglect the responsibilities of leadership
 - B. seldom agree with the wishes of majority opinions
 - C. often are overly critical of the wishes of the electorate
 - D. seldom change their party positions on issues and policies

36. If any idealism characterized the decisions of the “Big Three” Allied powers at Versailles in 1919, it was based on a belief in the
- A. reliability of secret diplomacy
 - B. desirability of collective security
 - C. popularity of restored monarchies
 - D. stability of strong military fortifications

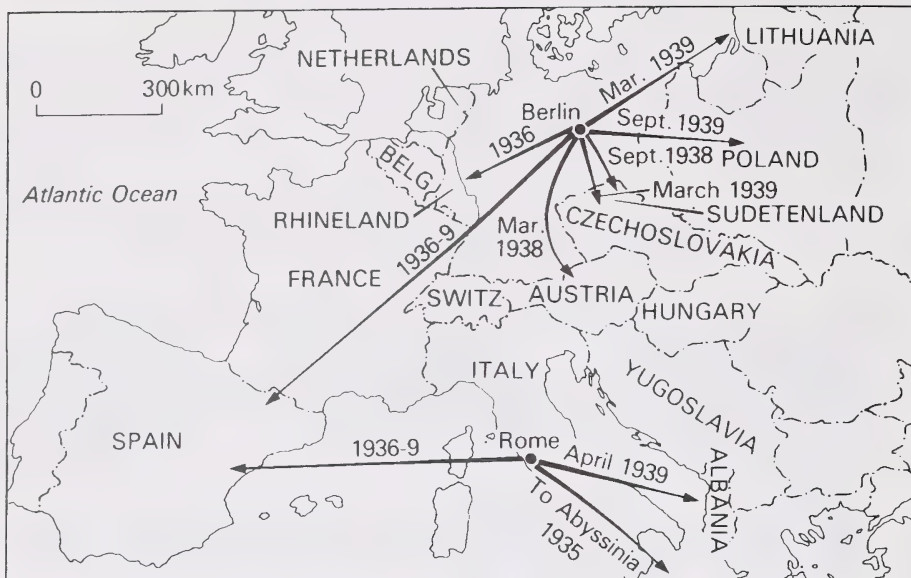
Use the following information to answer questions 37 and 38.

Some Economic Developments from the Early 1930s



37. Which statement **best** completes the series of developments shown in the chart?
- A. Countries rely on American foreign aid to survive.
 - B. Countries turn to extremist solutions to achieve economic recovery.
 - C. Countries create a world banking organization to deal with recession.
 - D. Countries form regional economic blocs to stimulate their economies.
38. This series of developments serves as evidence to support the generalization that the Great Depression was
- A. the main reason for the popularity of capitalism in European states that were hardest hit by recession
 - B. the major long-range cause of the decline of the League of Nations and the spread of communism
 - C. experienced on a global scale due to the interrelationships among major trading partners
 - D. primarily caused by the collapse of the European stock market and import trade

Use the following map to answer questions 39 and 40.



—from *The Path to Destruction*

39. The **most** appropriate title for the map would be
- A. Pro-Fascist Alliances in Europe
 - B. Dictatorship Under Siege in Europe
 - C. Acts of Fascist Expansion in Europe
 - D. The League of Nations Acts in Europe
40. The actions shown on the map support the conclusion that, during the interwar years, aggressive nations
- A. met little direct opposition
 - B. limited their territorial ambitions
 - C. became rivals for valuable natural resources
 - D. sought international mediation of conflicting claims

41. The feature of fascism in Nazi Germany that contributed to serious violations of specific provisions of the Treaty of Versailles involved the implementation of
- A. an elitist social structure
 - B. a domestic racist ideology
 - C. an unquestioning loyalty to one leader
 - D. a domestic production program geared to war
42. One of the main reasons for the acceptance and promotion of appeasement by the French and British governments at the Munich Conference was the
- A. strong confidence in military preparedness felt by their political leaders
 - B. prevailing sentiment for peace at any cost expressed by their civilian populations
 - C. desire to preserve the sovereignty of the nations most directly affected by any settlement
 - D. fear of an alliance between Germany and the Soviet Union if a settlement was not reached
43. Nazi Germany provided direct military aid during the mid-1930s to the fascist forces fighting in
- A. Italy
 - B. Japan
 - C. Spain
 - D. Austria
44. *In conformity with the principles of justice and international law, Article I of the UN Charter calls for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.*
- The United Nations attempted to fulfill this directive by
- A. admitting as many original members as possible in 1945
 - B. granting the right of veto for permanent members of the Security Council
 - C. establishing various humanitarian agencies under the auspices of UNESCO
 - D. giving power to various agencies to mediate and arbitrate conflicts among members
45. The main argument that American President Truman used **publicly** to justify the use of the atomic bomb against Japan was the need to
- A. avenge the United States for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
 - B. demonstrate the destructive capacity of the newest American weapon
 - C. save American and Japanese lives by ending the war as soon as possible
 - D. ensure the defeat of Japan before the Soviet Union declared war on Japan

Use the following sources to answer questions 46 to 48.

Source I

The Yalta Agreement helped to reshape the power structure and spheres of influence in East Europe and Asia. Because no general peace treaty was signed at the close of the Second World War, the agreement became a basic instrument for attempting to harmonize the policies of the victorious Allied Powers toward the defeated Axis states. Many major decisions related to the end of the war and the proposed United Nations Organization were made at Yalta.

—from the *International Relations Dictionary*

Source II



—by David Low, February 1945

46. It can be inferred from Source I that the consequences of the Yalta Agreement compare **most** closely with those of the
- A. Munich Pact
 - B. Helsinki Accords
 - C. Nazi–Soviet Pact
 - D. Versailles Treaty
47. The cartoon in Source II suggests that the decisions at Yalta were made in violation of the Wilsonian principle of
- A. open diplomacy
 - B. balance of power
 - C. collective security
 - D. self-determination
48. The significance of the heading “Votes and Vetoes” in the cartoon in Source II refers to the way in which the Big Powers
- A. allocated Marshall Plan aid without consulting the smaller states
 - B. secured control of the UN Security Council without consideration of the smaller states
 - C. forced unconditional surrender of the Axis powers without consulting the smaller states
 - D. ignored the smaller states in their effort to obtain reparations payments from the Axis powers
-
49. Which leader’s policy is **inconsistent** with the actions shown?

	Leader		Policy		Action
A.	Hitler	→	Oppose communist expansion	→	Signed Anti-Comintern Pact
B.	Roosevelt	→	Pursue isolationism	→	Signed Lend–Lease Act
C.	Mussolini	→	Emulate the glory of Ancient Rome	→	Signed Pact of Steel
D.	Stalin	→	Obtain a buffer zone along western border	→	Signed Nazi–Soviet Pact

50. The forces of nationalism and the search for self-determination that emerged in many parts of the world after the Second World War resulted in the
- A. creation of the United Nations
 - B. failure of mutual assistance schemes
 - C. appearance of many regional alliances
 - D. disintegration of overseas European empires
51. By 1947, the threat of communist insurgency in Greece and Turkey resulted in
- A. increased Allied efforts to settle territorial disputes
 - B. peacekeeping missions through the United Nations
 - C. adoption of a containment policy by the United States
 - D. formation of rival alliances—NATO and the Warsaw Pact

Use the following interview to answer question 52.

Interviewer: “Mr. President, everyone is asking in this country, are we not at war?”

President Truman: “We are not at war.”

Interviewer: “Would it be correct to call it a police action under the United Nations?”

President Truman: “Yes, that is exactly what it amounts to.”

—from *Modern World History 1919 Onwards*

52. To which conflict is the president of the United States referring?
- A. The Vietnam War
 - B. The Six-Day War
 - C. The Korean War
 - D. The Gulf War
-
53. During the Cold War period, the superpowers were attracted to the “security of insecurity.” This observation refers to their policy of
- A. encouraging détente
 - B. maintaining nuclear deterrence
 - C. negotiating disarmament treaties
 - D. controlling international arms sales

Use the following report to answer questions 54 and 55.

Of all the confrontations of the Cold War, none surpasses Afghanistan in tragedy and pathos. It is a 14-year-old story of classic misjudgements and incredible stupidities by both the Americans and Soviets. Afghanistan was originally perceived as a major battleground of the Cold War. It turned out to be a senseless sideshow, in which both sides appear to have acted on misconceptions.

Today, the guerrillas are in control [after a hard-fought struggle], but there is no evidence that they are friends of the United States and there is no Soviet Union with which to align. Certainly, the former Soviets rank highest in sheer stupidity for the 1979 decision to invade Afghanistan. It turned into a Soviet Vietnam. The Americans on the other hand thought they could buy friends and influence by pouring in weapons, only to learn that those they supported had agendas of their own.

—James McCartney

54. The Soviet “misjudgements” and “stupidity” mentioned in the report were likely founded on an **underestimation** of the
- A. support of the Soviet people
 - B. world’s response in protesting the invasion
 - C. effectiveness of Soviet conventional weapons
 - D. strength of Afghan nationalism and resistance
55. According to the author, American involvement in Afghanistan was based on a Cold War premise that was essentially proven wrong. What was that premise?
- A. Achieving military superiority will lead to an arms race.
 - B. An expansionist policy will sow the seeds of its own destruction.
 - C. Implementing a policy of containment will create a compliant ally.
 - D. Ideological differences will ultimately determine the nature of ethnic conflicts.

Use the following information to answer questions 56 and 57.

Tension Points in Eastern Europe (1990)

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Point I | Transition from monolithic communism to multiparty systems |
| Point II | Introduction of market-oriented economies in the face of serious economic crises and high levels of foreign debt |
| Point III | Heightening of ethnic conflict among various nationalities and minorities |
| Point IV | Disputes over whether a national government should be constitutionally federal or confederate in organization |

56. Which tension point has been **most** influential in shaping current events in former Yugoslavia?
- A. Point I
B. Point II
C. Point III
D. Point IV
57. At the time, which tension points **most** strongly influenced events in the former Soviet Union?
- A. Points II and III only
B. Points II and IV only
C. Points II, III, and IV only
D. Points I, II, III, and IV

58. Which concept is **correctly** matched with an application?

Concept	Application
A. Achieving economic reconstruction	➤ <i>Marshall Plan</i>
B. Risking brinkmanship	➤ <i>INF Treaty</i>
C. Protecting human rights	➤ <i>Final Solution</i>
D. Pursuing détente	➤ <i>Truman Doctrine</i>

Use the following developments to answer question 59.

Developments in Nuclear Disarmament

- Partial Test Ban Treaty
- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
- Seabed Treaty
- Outer Space Treaty

59. The success of these developments was dependent upon the signatories' willingness to sacrifice sovereignty in order to promote
- A. scientific progress
 - B. international prosperity
 - C. technological advancement
 - D. supranational cooperation
-
60. The United Nations' involvement in the Suez (1956), the Congo (1960), and Cyprus (1964) were examples of the organization's
- A. provision of social and humanitarian assistance
 - B. action as a peacekeeper among hostile groups
 - C. initiation of self-determination in former colonies
 - D. maintenance of territorial occupation through military force

Use the following events to answer question 61.

- | | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| • D-Day landing | —————▶ | 1944 |
| • UN forces halt North Korea's attack on South Korea | —————▶ | 1950–53 |
| • Warsaw Pact troops enter Czechoslovakia | —————▶ | 1968 |
| • American forces lead Operation Desert Storm | —————▶ | 1991 |

61. These four events shared the characteristic that they
- A. were aimed at halting communist expansion
 - B. increased Cold War tensions between the superpowers
 - C. involved the need to coordinate a multinational invasion force
 - D. were sponsored by resolutions passed in the UN Security Council

Use the following information to answer questions 62 to 64.

Source I

The world is in a pitiful situation and the dilemma is made worse by the fact that the only real great power is pursuing a zigzag course as regards the various fires and trouble spots around the globe. But America's leadership crisis cannot be blamed entirely on its president. Congress is also immersed in debate about how to redefine America's role in the world.

—from *Suddeutsche Zeitung*, Munich

Source II

The idea that the United States does not intend to be the policeman of the world turned into the implicit announcement that the United Nations will not be able to count on the United States when there are new international peacekeeping missions. We can call this crisis "American absence from the world." It is a serious crisis. No American president, in war or in peace, has been important in his country if he has not been important for the world.

—from *La Repubblica*, Rome

Source III



—from *The Washington Post*

62. The sources focus on the issue of whether or not the United States should
- A. allow its Congress to determine foreign policy
 - B. withdraw its membership in the United Nations
 - C. assume a key role in the resolution of global conflict
 - D. cooperate with other great powers to provide economic aid
63. All three sources emphasize the
- A. problems faced by nations being torn apart by civil conflicts
 - B. enlarged role of the United Nations in mediating local ethnic disputes
 - C. difficulty of convincing the United States to support UN decisions
 - D. important position of the president in determining American foreign policy
64. The cartoon in Source III disputes the idea that the post-Cold War era would be
- A. relatively free of conflict and war
 - B. characterized by clashes among nation states
 - C. free of imperialist expansion by the Great Powers
 - D. important because of the success of nuclear deterrence
-
65. Despite continuing peace initiatives, a major obstacle to the establishment of long-term peace between Israel and its neighbours remains the
- A. intransigence of Jewish and Palestinian extremist organizations
 - B. unwillingness of the United States to contribute to the peace process
 - C. continued exclusion of Israel from membership in the United Nations
 - D. absence of a serious negotiation process between Israeli and PLO representatives
66. Which trend in international affairs is reflected by the existence of the EU, Pacific Rim bloc, and NAFTA?
- A. Economic prosperity achieved through protectionism
 - B. Cultural cooperation achieved through summit conferences
 - C. Political interaction achieved through diplomatic agreements
 - D. Economic integration achieved through removal of tariff barriers

Use the following sources to answer questions 67 to 70.

Source I

The UN Security Council recently authorized sending a 22 000-member peacekeeping force, the largest in UN history, to oversee an end to the Cambodian civil war. Only a week earlier, it decided to send 13 000 soldiers to Yugoslavia. This week, Armenia appealed for a sizable UN force to intervene in its fast-escalating and destructive war in Azerbaijan. In total, these operations will cost an estimated 2.5 billion, peanuts when compared to the annual global military expenditure of \$900 billion (1991). Yet already contributors are prevaricating about the cost. Russia says it's broke. Half of the Third World Countries are in arrears for past operations. So is the US. If it were not for the Canadians, Nordics, and Australians, who pay up ahead of time, peacekeeping would have long ago bitten the dust.

—from *The Edmonton Journal*

Source II



—Sources II, III, and IV from
*International Politics on the
World Stage*

Source III

UN Assessments and Allocation* (1987)

United States	→	25%
USSR	→	13%
Japan	→	11%
West Germany	→	8%
France	→	6%
Great Britain	→	5%
Italy	→	4%

*As a percentage of total UN budget.

Note: Assessments fixed by the General Assembly (GA) reflect ability to pay. Members are required to meet their assessment and may have voting privileges in the GA suspended if they are seriously in arrears.

Source IV

Several factors have come together in recent years to create a budget crunch at the United Nations and many of its specialized agencies:

1. The growing cost of UN operations, in particular the expansion of its bureaucratic structure
2. Differing assessments, which mean that countries that pay only .02% of the budget account for a large majority in the GA
3. Growing disenchantment with the organization in some of its most influential members, who are often in the minority on most GA votes
4. Refusal of countries to contribute to UN activities that they disapprove of; peacekeeping operations have been particularly controversial

67. The sources focus on which important issue?
- A. How can the United Nations expel members who fail to pay their assessments or cooperate in peacekeeping operations?
 - B. Should the United Nations reduce the role of the General Assembly in making decisions regarding peacekeeping?
 - C. Should the United Nations use increased military strength in its peace-keeping initiatives?
 - D. How can the increased costs of the United Nations, such as peacekeeping, best be financed?
68. Which information partially derived from Source III serves to support the third point made in Source IV?
- A. Seven nations pay 72% of the UN's budget but in total cast a very low percentage of the votes in the General Assembly.
 - B. The superpowers contribute 38% of the budget but have had their UN voting privileges suspended on several occasions.
 - C. Japan contributes a sizable amount to the UN budget but has contributed little to UN peacekeeping efforts.
 - D. Seven nations pay a large percentage of the UN's budget but do not hold voting membership in the Security Council.
69. Which recent developments have **most** seriously affected the UN assessments shown in Source III?
- A. The election of new political leaders in the United States and Europe
 - B. The breakup of the former Soviet Union and the unification of Germany
 - C. The escalating civil wars in the Balkans and the Middle East
 - D. The continuing economic recessions in Japan and Italy
70. Which prediction is **best** supported by the information in Source I and recent global trends?
- A. The cost of UN peacekeeping will increase as local and regional conflicts escalate.
 - B. UN members will realize the importance of peacekeeping and pay their assessments more willingly.
 - C. The United Nations will increase its involvement in peacekeeping as the "budget crunch" intensifies.
 - D. Regional organizations will involve themselves to help resolve conflict situations.

***You have now completed Part A.
Proceed directly to Part B.***

Part B: Written Response

Description

Part B consists of an essay assignment worth 30% of the total examination mark. You are to **take** and **defend** a position on one of the two issues presented, either Topic A or Topic B.

Instructions

- Choose **either** Topic A **or** Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.
- Use blue or black ink to write your essay.

Your essay will be evaluated according to these four categories:

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

Reminders for Writing

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by using supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.

Complete your essay on the following pages. Space is provided for planning and drafting and for your finished work.

Written Response—Essay Assignment

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

Topic A

When a government makes decisions according to the wishes of the majority of its citizens, the rights of minority groups may be ignored. Some individuals believe that the will of the majority is more important than the protection of minority rights. Other individuals believe that minority rights must be protected at all costs.

To what extent should governments protect minority rights?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

or

Topic B

Some individuals believe that nations have every right to protect, sustain, or enhance their national interests by pursuing actions beyond their national boundaries. Other individuals believe that such actions by nations have been a constant source of world tension and conflict, and should be discouraged.

Are nations justified in pursuing national interests beyond their territorial boundaries?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

For Planning and Drafting

**Be sure to indicate your
choice of topic on the back cover.**

For Finished Work

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For Planning and Drafting

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